UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
AND REFER TO

August 28, 1928.

Bureau Instructions to Employees Regarding
Preparation and Submission of P. C. B. Form No.14

Dear Mr. Bailey:

There is enclosed quadruplicate copies of P. C. B. Form No. 14 - Field Questionnaire, accompanied by P. C. B. Form No. 15 containing printed instructions for your guidance in the preparation of your portion of the form. It is extremely important that you read and reread the printed instructions in order to prepare the best statement possible of your job, as the description of the job will largely determine the classification grade of your position.

In addition to filling in Item No. 23 and affixing your signature under Item No. 24 you are requested to fill in Item No. 21 before returning the forms to this office. The four copies of forms should be signed and returned. If you desire to retain a copy an extra blank is inclosed for the purpose. The questionnaires should be prepared, signed, and returned with the least delay possible, but in any event in time to reach the Washington office not later than September 20.

W C Henderson
Acting Chief.

Prelassification

1928

PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION BOARD FORM NO. 14—FIELD QUESTIONNAIRE
(To be filled out in accordance with the instructions given in P. C. B. Forms Nos. 15 and 16)

Bureau No...... *Sheet No.*.....

Space reserved for the use of the Board

1. ..... (Surname) (Given name) (Initial)

2. Department .....
3. Bureau .....
4. Field service .....
5. (*a*) Field station .....
(*b*) Subdivision .....
(*c*) City or town ..... State .....

6. Pay roll title .....
7. Customary office title .....
8. Present administrative allocation .....
9. Present gross rate of pay ... $.....
10. Deduction for allowances .. $.....
11. Net rate paid in cash ..... $.....

12. Indicate by an "X" in the proper box or boxes the kind of allowances, if any, received by the employee:
☐ House ☐ Room { ☐ Furnished ☐ Unfurnished } ☐ Heat ☐ Light ☐ Fuel ☐ Laundry ☐ Uniform ☐ Subsistence or rations in kind Meals per day: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

13. Describe any other allowance, privilege, or perquisite of value .....

14. If any special equipment or a bond is required by law or regulation to be furnished at the employee's expense, state kind and annual cost .....

15. (*a*) Regular hours of work: From 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. (*b*) How many hours per week excluding unusual or irregular overtime work?
Summer 39 Winter 42 (*c*) If not a full time and all-the-year-round position, state number of hours per day .....;
number of days per { week / month / year } ..... (*d*) If certain hours of availability for duty, outside of regular working hours, are required, state hours and type of such duty .....

16. (*a*) Rate of pay for overtime ..... (*b*) Amount of overtime pay in last 12 months .....

17. (*a*) Does the employee in any way direct or supervise other employees? No (*b*) If so, in what way? (See Form 16 before answering) .....
(*c*) How many? .....

18. If the employee supervises other persons through immediate contact, give the name and the sheet numbers of such persons. (For such of these as may not be covered by questionnaires, give number and kinds by occupations.) If the employee exercises supervision through section or division heads, give the title of such sections or divisions and the names and sheet numbers of their heads.

19. (*a*) Is the employee in any way directed, supervised, or instructed, or his work reviewed? Yes (*b*) If so, in what way? (See Form 16 before answering.)

20. What is the name, official position, and sheet number of the employee's immediate superior? Dr. W. B. Bell, in charge of Biological investigations

21. Employee's education: Strike an "X" over the number representing the highest grade or year completed in each type of school:

Elementary							X	High			X	Normal				College			X	Postgraduate or professional				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	..... (Kind)

Other education (describe): Personal studies, reading and investigations

22. What length and kind of experience or other training did the employee possess upon original entrance into this position which was most qualifying or pertinent?
On entering the Biological Survey in 1887 I had a good working knowledge of the birds and mammals of my own state, Minnesota, and a fair knowledge of botany which was important in a study of food habits of animals. And this knowledge has been steadily increasing for over forty years.

10—1856

23. TO THE EMPLOYEE: Describe in detail the work you do. Put each distinct duty, task, or process in a separate paragraph. Explain first those that require most of your time. Explain occasional duties last. In the column at the left opposite each paragraph enter the approximate percentage of your time devoted to the work described in that paragraph. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO COMPOSE THIS STATEMENT WITHOUT FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS OF P. C. B. FORM NO. 15.

Percentage of working time

24. I hereby certify that the foregoing was composed by me after reading P. C. B. Form No. 15, and that it is a true statement of my duties.

Vernon Bailey
(Signature of Employee)

25. TO THE PREPARING OFFICER: Write your own description of the employee's work. If in describing the work of the position you would cover the same subject matter and use the same language and expressions, indicate your concurrence in the employee's statement and utilize the rest of the space below by giving further and broader information regarding the position, such as the kind and degree of responsibility involved, the ultimate purpose of the work, its place in your organization, its working conditions, etc. If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet. See instructions in Form No. 16.

26. How long have the employee's duties been substantially as described above? ----------

27. I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the statements made by me on both sides of this sheet are accurate and complete.

---------, 1928 ---------- ----------
(Date) (Signature of Preparing Officer) (Title)

28. I hereby certify that I have read all of the foregoing and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made on both sides of this sheet are accurate and complete, except as indicated in attached memorandum, marked ---------- In my judgment the compensation of this position should be in a range from $---------- to $----------

---------, 1928 ---------- ----------
(Date) (Signature of head of field office or station) (Title)

29. I hereby certify that I have read all of the foregoing and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the statements made on both sides of this sheet are accurate and complete, except as indicated in attached memorandum, marked ---------- In my judgment the compensation of this position should be in a range from $----------, to $----------

---------, 1928 ---------- ----------
(Date) (Signature of head of bureau or his representative) (Title)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1928

10—1856

Item 23. For over forty years my work has been mainly studying the animal life of the whole United States, collecting specimens and studying the habits of mammals and birds in the field, ~~and this~~ making especial studies of certain species or groups of possible value or of injurious habits, and writing reports on groups of species or those of certain states or sections of the country. My reports on the beavers, muskrats, pocket gophers, ground squirrels, and meadow mice are some of the results of this part of my work. I have just completed a report on the state of Oregon with a chapter on life zones and distribution areas ~~of the state~~ and a full account of all of the 223 species of mammals of the state. Other similar reports have been published on Texas, North Dakota, New Mexico, and other sections of the country. In preparing these reports I find it necessary to identify the species, map their ranges, and gather all of the useful information possible about each. 50%

50%. ~~Fully half of my time is devoted to such reports.~~

Many problems of animal control or management such as the study of food supply of beavers, and muskrats, the cause of the death of large numbers of deer in Pennsylvania, food supply for the deer on the Kaibab Forest in Arizona, destruction of mice in the apple orchards in Maryland

have been investigated during the past year
25%. and ~~with the~~ field ~~reports~~ reports written on each. ~~have occupied 25%~~
~~about 25 percent of my time.~~

Specimens of certain groups of mammals
sent to the Biological Survey for identification
~~have been~~ are referred to me for critical comparison
with specimens in the U.S. National Museum.
10% ~~and this takes probably 10 percent of my time.~~ 10%

Some correspondence relating to animal
life and problems is referred to me for the
preparation of replies, and on many such
problems I am called in consultation or for
10%. information. ~~This takes probably 10 percent of my time.~~

As a member of the Scientific Staff
of the Biological Survey some time is required
for the weekly Staff meetings and for special
5%. conferences, ~~probably 5 percent of my time.~~

December 11, 1922.

BI-M

Mr. Nelson S. Greensfelder,
Boy Scouts of America,
2 E. 9th Street,
Wilmington, Del.

Dear Mr. Greensfelder:

Your letter of December 7th, in regard to feeding squirrels, is received. I am not sure as to the acorn crop in your vicinity this year, as I have not been up that way. The acorns are practically a complete failure in this part of the country, and also in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, where I have been recently. Also the nut crop is very short with many species a complete failure. You can easily find out what the conditions are by examining the woods for acorns and nuts, and especially places where the squirrels have been feeding on any of these natural foods. I am afraid the nut shortage is very general over the eastern States this year. In case you find a shortage of squirrel food it would be well to organize a regular feeding system for them in places where they are known to remain. They are fond of any kind of nuts and most grains and seeds. The least expensive foods that I have used are peanuts and rolled oats. They are always fond of peanuts either raw or roasted, and soon learn to eat rolled oats. Corn is a good food also, but is largely wasted, as the squirrels eat only the small germ from each kernel. Sunflower seeds are greatly enjoyed also by the squirrels, but they are too rich and oily for a full diet and are rather expensive. It is well to mix a few sunflower seeds at first with the rolled oats to get the squirrels to eating the oats.

A simple way to feed the squirrels without waste is to nail cans of rolled oats to the sides of the tree trunks up as high as you can reach. A long nail through the upper corner and another through the lower corner of the can and into the trunk of the tree will hold it in place firmly. A hole should be cut with a knife near the top of the can, at the side close to the tree trunk and some of the rolled oats scattered on the ground and on top of the can so the squirrels will find the opening. They will then eat through the hole and enlarge it as necessary until the can is empty. A 12¢ can of rolled oats will furnish a lot of good wholesome squirrel food. The squirrels in my own yard seem to prefer the rolled oats to peanuts but at first they refuse to eat them because they have not acquired the taste. Any hungry squirrel, however, will soon acquire the taste.

If I can help you further please let me know.

Very truly yours,

Vernon Bailey,
Chief Field Naturalist. VB/ers

Feeding Squirrels

March 20, 1929.

BI-Z

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. REDINGTON

Re: Balance of Nature.

The balance of nature is a much overworked slogan with little foundation in fact. There may have been such a thing before the discovery of America, but if so, it has not been satisfactorily recorded or described and it rapidly vanished before the advance of civilization.

With a sparse and scattered human population there may be a somewhat stable adjustment of animal and plant life, but with a dense human population such as we now have, or the far more dense population in European and Oriental countries, every form of wild life is dominated by the needs and activities of man. Many of us within the past 50 years have seen the middle west and western States change from abundance of wild game and other native animal and plant life to pastures of domestic stock, fields of cultivated crops, and exotic weeds. The game and fur animals went first, the carnivores had to be killed to protect the stock, and the rodents had to be killed to protect the crops. We who grew up among them know.

Some game and carnivores were crowded into National Forests and National Parks and unoccupied lands, and if we let them alone, as some advocate, to maintain a balance of nature, there will be in a few years a large number of carnivores and a rapidly diminishing number of game and livestock until these are all or nearly all gone; then the carnivores will starve or scatter out and a few live on the small animal life.

Man has destroyed any balanced nature that ever existed and unless he controls present conditions intelligently animal life and even man will disappear.

These statements are truisms, so patent to us that they may sound foolish, but to most people the real facts of relationships among animals are so little known that any pretty theory is accepted as fact and the false claims that if all animals are let alone all will be happy and harmless appeals to them.

Tirades against the killing of carnivores have been widely circulated within the past few years and most of these can be traced directly to two sources, Dr. C. C. Adams and Dr. Joseph Grinnell, both able naturalists but with very restricted vision. Articles by M. P. Skinner, Edmond Heller, Edmond J. Sawyer, and others, associated with or dominated by Adams are along the same line, attacking the policy of the Biological Survey, the Forest Service, and the Park Service. (See Adams, Relation of Wild Life to the Public, Roosevelt Wild Life Bull., Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 371, Feb. 1925; Heller,

Big Game Animals of Yellowstone Park, same ref., p. 405; Skinner, Predatory and Fur-Bearing Animals of Yellowstone Park, Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 163. Also see Adams' Minority Report on Refuge for Predatory Mammals in recent number of Journal of Mammalogy. Also copy of resolutions by Boone & Crockett Club, and by American Museum of Natural History regarding protection of carnivores, both inspired by Adams and carried out through Skinner.

A number of articles could be cited by Dr. Joseph Grinnell, or the men associated with him, attacking the policy of the Biological Survey in controlling predatory animals, none of them based on reliable facts and some of them very misleading.

Recently I was shocked to hear Dr. John C. Merriam say that he agreed with Dr. Joseph Grinnell in his statement that National Parks should be inviolate sanctuaries for all animals. It worries me when such intellectual men advocate policies so absolutely fatal and destructive to our best interests and highest good but how can we help it unless we can get the facts before the public.

The Biological Survey has never advocated the extermination of any animal much less accomplished it. Some species must be vigorously controlled or they will do great harm and we can get along with very few mountain lions and big wolves. Coyotes and bobcats will be with us for a long time in too great abundance for our needs, but they must be controlled or we will lose not only much valuable stock but the best of our game animals. The incidental or accidental killing of some badgers and skunks and valuable fur animals has brought criticism but has not been very serious and can be mostly avoided with proper care.

In no place is the control of animal life especially mammals and birds more important than in our National Parks. No species should be allowed to increase beyond a reasonable abundance for our use now and in the future, or beyond its ample food supply, and every native species should be maintained up to the abundance desired and to the best advantage of itself and others. In other words every species should be regulated as to numbers and distribution according to our knowledge of the habits and requirements of each and all. This is not difficult. It is being done to a great extent now and rapidly progressing to greater perfection, but such propaganda as Adams is putting out is hampering the Park Service. Ask Albright.

The same principles apply to National Forests and should apply to the Public Domain.

The Biological Survey has always stood for intelligent control and regulation of animal life, based on as full knowledge of habits and requirements as possible. If more of this fundamental knowledge could be made public the opposing propaganda would be largely overcome. Our posi-

tion is sound and unassailable and if better understood would be more popular. We should guard against enthusiastic individuals discrediting the Survey by ruthless killing methods and especially wholesale poison distribution. Control and education of our field men are as important as are they important in education of the public.

Respectfully submitted,

Vernon Bailey,
Chief Field Naturalist.

VB/ere

December 26, 1929.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL SHERIDAN:

To carry out the studies of the conditions on the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life & Fish Refuge in accordance with the various conferences held between members of your Division and this Division, and the Chief's memorandum to Doctor Bell, it is suggested that collections of muskrats be made at four different points in the Upper Mississippi River region, preferably by four different persons who can carry on the work in a systematic manner. Ten muskrats should be taken at each station every ten days during the period from January 1 to April 31, and it would be desirable to save a series of 30 skulls of males and females in equal numbers. The sexual organs of both males and females of the animals taken should also be preserved.

The skins should be taken off and stretched in the regular cased fur method but half flesh side out and half fur side out in each lot, each skin labled on tag attached through eye hole with date, sex, and locality. The skulls should each be labled with sex, date, and locality on tag. The brains and thickest meat can be removed so they will dry up and not spoil but care should be taken not to injure any of the bones. The brains can be removed with a wire loop through the back opening. The embryos of the females and testacles of the males should be wrapped in little squares of cheesecloth, with the tag bearing date and locality tied around the neck of the cloth with four corners brought together to form a little bag. The embryos of the females will be found in the two horns of the uterus lying in the back just above and in front of the bladder. The whole uterus including the ovaries should be removed and sent in the little cheesecloth bag. Later as the embryos become larger they will be easily located and recognized and will require a larger bag to hold the whole set in the uterus. The testacles of the males can be removed and labled in the same way in cheesecloth bags. Both embryos and testacles should be preserved in formalin, one part to nine parts of clear water in glass jars and after six days taken out and packed in tight tin boxes and sent by mail to the Biological Survey.

Acting In Charge,
Division of Biological Investigations.

EW/ers

July 29, 1932.

Memorandum on Beaver Movie

One and a half reels assembled July 28, 1932. Ample material on swimming, building, and repairing dams, cutting trees, hauling and floating logs, setting traps and handling beaver.

1. More needed on feeding, and foods.
2. One big beaver swimming and walking on land could be taken in Pennsylvania in October.
3. Baby beavers with mother could be taken in Pennsylvania in May or June, 1933.
4. Several good big beaver houses close up could be taken in Pennsylvania in November.
5. Good big beaver dams to show structure.
6. Winter food cache in deep water near house could be taken in Pennsylvania in November.
7. One big slap of tail on water for end.

Vernon Bailey.

Yellowstone Mont Jan 3-13

Mr Vernon Bailey
U S Biological Survey
Dear Sir

We are troubled considerably here by a few grey Wolves. killing colts & calves. and am unable to trap them successfully. I understand you have found a scent that is used with success. could I obtain any of the scent so as to try them before next spring as they kill all the colts around here. they wont notice a fresh bait. such as prairie dogs. please send me some of the scent if possible

Yours truly
Arthur H Bently
Yellowstone
Mont.

Answered
V.B.

June 5, 1930.

MEMORANDUM FOR DOCTOR BELL

Re: Care of Biological Survey Collection.

The regular skin cases in the Biological Survey collection should be treated with carbon bisulphide at intervals of not over three months. Those in regular use or where new specimens are held up should be treated more often. New material should be thoroughly treated before being put away in permanent storage.

Tanned skins in the hanging room should be thoroughly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas once a year or oftener, and paracide used plentifully between fumigations. The skins should be spaced so the gas can penetrate among them and reach every part of the specimens. If they are too closely packed together the gas cannot penetrate and the moths are not all killed. Before fumigating the room the skins should be brushed and all loose hairs and dust removed and the floor swept so any trace of moth work can be recognized. When fresh moth work is found the specimens should at once be fumigated or treated with bisulphide.

Vernon Bailey,
Chief Field Naturalist.

VB/ers

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL
SUPERVISION AND MANAGEMENT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

July 1, 1939

Mr. Vernon Bailey,

Bureau of Biological Survey.

Sir:

You have been transferred, without change in position, grade or salary, to the Department of the Interior, effective July 1, 1939, in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of April 3, 1939 (Public No. 19, 76th Congress) and the President's Reorganization Plan No. II. If deductions in accordance with the provisions of the Retirement Act have heretofore been taken from your salary, such deductions will continue to be taken.

Respectfully,

J. Atwood Maulding

Mrs. J. Atwood Maulding,
Director of Personnel.

Through the Chief

of the Bureau of Biological Survey

Transfer to Interior Dept

No 9

Form 375.
Feb., 1921.

United States Civil Service Commission.

FORM

FOR PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, OR TECHNICAL POSITIONS.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES.—Any false statement in an application, or alteration of a voucher or certificate, or presentation to the Commission of any such paper, is a violation of the law and punishable as such.

This form should be completed with great care, and every question should be fully and specifically answered.

STATEMENT BY THE CANDIDATE.

All answers must be in ink, or typewriting, and signed by the candidate.

N. B.—The following questions should be fully answered in the space below and on the following page. In answers to questions relative to time, give dates and periods of time in years and months as accurately as possible. The answers SHOULD BE CAREFULLY NUMBERED to correspond with the NUMBERS OF THE QUESTIONS. If more space is required an additional sheet may be used, but should be securely fastened to this form.

Question 1. What is the exact title of the position for which you are a candidate?

Question 2. What is the place and date of your birth?

Question 3. With respect to both your general and technical or professional education, state fully and in detail the names and locations of the schools or colleges you have attended and the courses of study pursued by you in each, naming any degree or degrees received by you and the institution by which conferred. Give date of graduation. If you have pursued any postgraduate courses of study, state fully what studies and when, where, and for what length of time they were pursued.

Question 4. If you have any practical knowledge of a mechanical trade, name the trade or trades, and state the time you have worked at each, and when, where, and under whom you so worked (giving dates and places). If you have served an apprenticeship, so state.

Question 5. State fully and in detail all the practical experience you have had in the profession, occupation, or business in which you seek employment, or in professions or occupations of a similar character. State (*a*) when, giving dates; (*b*) where; (*c*) by whom you were employed; (*d*) **THE SALARY OR COMPENSATION RECEIVED;** (*e*) the specific nature of your duties in each case. If possible, the names and post-office addresses of not more than five officers, firms, or corporations under whom or for whom you have worked, should be given. If there are any branches of a profession or occupation in which you regard yourself as especially expert, state what branches.

Question 6. State what other employments or occupations you have pursued, or positions you have held, and indicate the nature of the duties performed by you in each case. State when (giving dates), where, how long, and under whom you were so employed.

Question 7. If not fully covered in answers to questions 5 and 6, state fully what has been your business or occupation for each of the past five years, including a statement in detail as to your present employment. If you are now unemployed, state how long you have been so.

Question 8. State any additional facts which may tend to show your fitness for the position for which you are a candidate.

No. 1. Biologist in the Biological Survey.

No. 2. Manchester, Michigan. June 21, 1864.

No. 3. Common and high schools at Elk River, Minnesota, One year (1895) at University of Michigan, Three years at Columbian College (George Washington University) 1896, 7 and 8. No degrees taken or worked for.

No. 4. Worked on a farm until 23 years of age and became proficient in all farm work, stock raising, building etc.

No. 5. About 38 years of experience in my present occupation as Chief Field Naturalist and Biologist of the Biological Survey, beginning in 1887 at $40.00 a month and coming up slowly to $3800.00 a year.

No. 6. No other positions have been held.

No. 7. For the past five years I have done some field work each year in gathering necessary information regarding the animals of the country, prepared numerous official reports, identified large numbers of specimens in the Biological Survey Collections and made detailed studies of the beaver and other animals of special economic importance and aided in the ~~general~~ special correspondence and ~~editorial~~ scientific work of the bureau.

No. 8. Lifelong study and familiarity with ~~with~~ the animals of North America has been and still is of value to the work of the Biological Survey.

6—1236

9. (*a*) Have you ever been examined by or filed an application with this Commission for any position in the U. S. Government service? Yes
(Answer "Yes" or "No.")

(*b*) If so, give information indicated regarding each examination or application.

Name each position for which you have been examined or for which application was filed.	In what cities were you examined?	Give approximate date of each examination or of filing application.	What was your rating in each case?

10. Have you any defect of limb, hand, or foot? If so, describe it fully. No.

Have you any defect of sight or hearing? If so, describe it fully. No.

Are you physically capable of a full discharge of the duties of the position sought? Yes.

11. (*a*) What is the present state of your health? ~~Excellent~~ (*a*) Excellent

(*b*) Have you tuberculosis in any form? ~~No.~~ (*b*) No

(*c*) Have you ever been affected with this disease? ~~No.~~ (*c*) No.

(*d*) Have you any physical deformity? If so, describe it fully. (*d*) None.

(*e*) During the past five years, have you had any disease, acute or chronic, of any nature whatever? If so, describe it fully and give the length of time you were incapacitated by reason thereof. (*e*) None in the past five years but about ~~10 or~~ 15 years ago I had pneumonia, from which I fully recovered.

12. Are the answers to each and all of the foregoing questions full and true to the best of your knowledge and belief? Yes.

If female, prefix "Miss" or "Mrs."

(*Signature*) Vernon Bailey
(Sign your first name in full, your middle initial or initials, if you have any, and your surname in full.)

(*Post-office address*) 1834 Kalorama Road, Washington, D.C.

JURAT OR OATH.

[The following oath may be taken at any place in the United States most convenient to candidate, before any NOTARY PUBLIC, or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, *before whom the candidate must appear in person.* THE OFFICER'S SIGNATURE MUST BE AUTHENTICATED BY OFFICIAL (IMPRESSION) SEAL. If the oath be taken before a justice of the peace or other officer who has not such seal, his official character must be certified by the clerk of court, secretary of state, or other proper officer, under official seal.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named candidate this 6th, day of Feb., 1925, at _____, county of _____, and State [or Territory or District] of _____

(*Signature of officer.*) _____

[OFFICIAL IMPRESSION SEAL.]

(*Official title.*) _____

☞ **The official seal must not be omitted.**

6—1236

Form 375.
Feb., 1921.

Copied

Application No. _____

FORM
FOR
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, OR TECHNICAL POSITIONS.

NOTE.—The candidate will carefully fill ALL blank spaces.

For position of Biologist
(Give exact title of position or examination.)

in the Biological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture Service.
("Departmental," "Indian," "Engineer," etc.)

N. B.—Candidate will write plainly his full name (and if a woman, whether Miss or Mrs.) and post-office address in the blanks below. The address here given will be treated as the candidate's post-office address until notification of change is made to the Commission in writing.

Name of Candidate, Vernon Bailey

Number and street, 1834 Kalorama Road

Post Office, Washington

County, _____

State or Territory, D.C.

To American School of
Classical Studies
Athens, Greece
October 20, 1927

Dear Mr. Bailey,

Your note was so welcome that I wish I could respond to it more satisfactorily. I am afraid I have already told you in last summer's letter about all I discovered about turtles (feeding chiefly). The pair that Seward and I saw - mating - we saw before you came in the fall - late September then, or early

Oston: I am not sure about the
ou in which Seward found the
egg but have an impression that
that little bulbearing session took
place not long after you left
— not as late as March surely —
because I remember a good deal
of industry in digging them out of
their lairs, inspired by your
demonstration, and a young man
who came back and was rather
sick after getting on ready for
work. (It is curious; that surgery
in him is yet so connected with
auditivity, nervousness.) And I am
really I don't know anything

about the eggs or the very young either.

I believe most of the Brisbanes are on the ranch, and perhaps you could get some more information from Seward. He is rather poor about answering, finding it a disproportionate burden. But our fine Miss Leonowens who is I think with them may be able to get him on the job. You would not guess from the way I speak how fond of him I am!

I can confess to you what might hurt my family's feelings — how large a part of my

homesickness I feel is for the desert! But really I am having a gorgeous time, and the foot is working pretty well. We are just now between two trips, getting cleaned up after the northern, and digging in the library to prepare the little lectures assigned to us for the southern. I have two places diligently worked over by Germans who measured and wrote down the lengths in centimeters of every hole in every column drum. That is a little discouraging. But the trips are worth a great deal.

Please give my love to Mrs. Bailey and so many thanks for her letter when I was "sick."

Yours sincerely,
Martha Grace

Hodge, California

March 12, 1927

Dear Mr. Bailey,

We have nearly finished the story. It certainly gives a clear picture of the times; one can hardly believe conditions can have changed so much in the short time since then. Seward is been on books, so of course he enjoyed it, but in this one we found even Hugh demanding another

chapter after the customary amount. To me the first part was more interesting than the last, but of course the boys like the fighting and scouting.

What I particularly wanted to write you about was my first rattlesnake! February 27 Father and Miss Leonowens and I went out for a Sunday morning walk, and all in no time I heard an unmistakeable noise, Father threw a rock at him (the noise!) and he slid under a bush. Neither of the others heard him at all, as neither of them hear very well, so they were inclined to doubt his identity until a day or so after when he was found dead — a sidewinder about 18 inches long with seven rattles. I did wish you had been there. We were all so excited and inexperienced we didn't see half we might have — not the "sidewinding" at all. Would you have picked him up by the back of the neck? He is not as shapely as the gopher snake — at least he is rather disgusting dead. Would

you still consider it sensible to sleep in a wash?

I think it was that same day the first turtle was seen. So far we have not seen many, but quite a few horned toads and lizards. The flowers are amazing. We have identified two kinds of Phacelia (that first flower I mentioned before), Brodiaea, and some others.

Philoctetes (my little Sore-Toes) has learned to use his wheel in spite of having the run of the whole room!

Please remember me to Mrs. Bailey.

Yours sincerely,

Marilla Grace

March 13 - more flowers identified and some more discovered

Cream cups — Platystemon Californicus

Evening snow — Linanthus dichotomus (Gilia)

[lovely and surprising!]

Desert coreopsis — Coreopsis bigelowii

Lupine is out, and some kind of pea.

Turtles

This morning we saw three turtles, two just emerging from holes, and the third on the marsh.

March 14

Found this morning a variety of Chylismia. Here is something we have not been able to identify, although it has been out for some time. It is considerably like the drawing in the books of Pterygia californica but the flower is the wrong color.

I am shocked in looking over your letter to Seward to see that we have not sent the bunch grass etc. I suppose we can still do that. Would it be instructive to keep a turtle for a week or so now when he must be hungry, to see what he eats?

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
AND REFER TO

BI-M

March 4, 1927.

MEMORANDUM TO PROJECT LEADERS.

Dear Mr. Bailey:-

In taking up work with you I would like to get a complete bird's eye view of the work that is now in progress, as a basis for developing plans for future activities of the Division. I should appreciate therefore having you give me not later than March 10 about a one page outline summary of the work upon which you have been engaged during the past year, beginning July 1, 1926.

In this connection I would also like a similar brief outline of work that you have in view for the coming spring up to June 30, 1927, and to have your suggestions regarding funds that it will be necessary to provide in connection therewith. This outline will give us a basis for discussing the progress of work that is already under way and plans for future undertakings. I want to talk these matters over with you at an early date, so that we may be able to work out a well rounded program to cover essential activities of the Division.

In this connection also I wish you would be thinking over results that are being accomplished by the various lines of work so that you may give me suggestions regarding any lines of work that might be discontinued or reduced by elimination of the less essential features, so that available funds and all of our energy may be directed to development of those lines which are of fundamental, scientific importance and are capable of yielding most valuable results.

As a part of the Department of Agriculture we should have primarily in mind the development of our work along lines which will yield results of definite value to agriculture and related interests. In a short time I shall want your suggestions regarding lines of work upon which you feel that you should be engaged during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, with amounts of money that would be required in connection therewith.

Am bringing this to your attention now so that you may have a well thought out program as a basis for our efforts during that time. You should keep in mind that the appropriation for this period has not been increased and that it will therefore be necessary to figure on about the same basis as during the past year in allotting available funds.

Somewhat later still I shall want your recommendations regarding work for which provision should be included in our estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1928. Shall be glad to have you think this matter over also so that we may get together for the purpose of outlining a program of work and funds required in connection therewith, which will merit public support.

Please remember the first installment due on or before March 10, and be thinking over the other matters suggested so that we may have the benefit of your best judgment from time to time as these matters are taken up.

Very truly yours,

W B Bell

In Charge, Division of
Biological Investigations.

February 17, 1926
Idodge, Calif

My dear Mr. Bailey:

I received the pictures you returned to me. Since you left here a whole lot of things have happened. Rob Idodge went hunting with us to the Verdi Ranch and we shot a big goose. I have been trapping for mice and squirrels. I caught two kangaroo rats They are both quite tame. One of them I found with his leg skinned. Ide seemed to take an attraction to Miss Grace and as Miss. Grace had no rat I gave it to her.

I have caught three Antelope Squirrels. They run on their wheel all day long. There are three in one cage.

The other day Rob saw that there was a gopher in his alfalfa. As he was irrigating he thought he would drown him out. He got some traps and then set them. When the water reached his hole down it went. A few minutes later Seward heard the snap of the traps. On taking it out we found out that it had a white spot on his forehead so I skinned him and am waiting for it to dry; then I will send it to you. It was too bad but Rob stepped on his skull and cracked it so far as I could make out.

It has been raining lately but has cleared up now. The rain caused the river to flood but now it is down quite aways. At its very worst it reached John Maines's garage. MacLean has to go all the way to Barstow to come over here. In the very midst of the storm two little kids were born. They are very cute.

Rob has been grading over at his place. Now they are working on their reservoir, putting in stud pipes and cleaning it.

I forgot to say We found a baby snake up in the fields.

I think it was a gopher. We would have kept it but it was dead.

I hope some day I will be able to visit your museum

Yours sincerely

Hugh Butler

Feb. 17, 1927
Hodge, Calif.

Dear Mr. Bailey,—

Thanks you ever so much for the lovely letter you sent me.

The Westvalens got water at 200 ft. I found a big turtle that I think is a female. She was quite a lot larger than the one you took back with you as a specimen. Her shell has sort of turned up tips where the hind legs protrude. I have soaked, cleaned and dried the shell. She is about 20 years old.

Hugh and I went turtle hunting

and found two. When Mrs Hawkins took the shell of the smaller one she found pretty nearly 2 dozen eggs which almost proves my theory that you can tell a male from a female because the latter has a high narrow back while the former has a broad flat back.

The turtles have not come out yet. I have been trying to shoot you some bats with light shot.

We had a baby turtle but it froze.

I saw some funny water turtles down at a lake the other side of the river. They are about six inches long and 5 wide. I think they are snappers. I did not succeed in getting any.

Talk in the hills towards Victorville I saw a singular bird. It looks like

a road-runner but is smaller and a light brown with a darker crest and a longer tail for its size, the tip of which is white underneath and black on top. It makes a shrill note as it runs and moves its tail up and down.

Miss Leonowens saw an eagle with a rabbit in its talons.

Thank you ever so much for the that bird book you sent us. Robert went with us to the Verde and we shot lots of duck including pintails but no canvasbacks or mallards.

I shot two snipe at McLanes. We also shot a big squirrel. Hugh trapped for coyotes and skunks but did not get any.

Mr. McLane and his son caught

a skunk and a bob cat,

Yours sincerely,

Seward L. Brisbane,

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMALOGISTS

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists will be held in New York City, May 16–18, 1922. Sessions the first two days, May 16–17, will be devoted to the reading of papers, discussion, and business, and will be held from 10:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., each day, in the American Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Central Park West. A session will also be arranged for the evening of May 17. May 18 the Society will visit the New York Zoological Park as guest of the New York Zoological Society. There will also be opportunities to visit the Brooklyn Museum, the New York Aquarium and other institutions of interest to members. The meeting promises to be one of unusual interest and importance, and you are urged to be present.

Members are earnestly requested to present papers at this meeting and titles should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary as early as possible. These should reach him at Washington by April 25, in order that the program may be printed and mailed to each member before the meeting. Please state the time required for delivery of each paper and the demonstration appliances needed. Each paper without lantern slides or reels will be limited to thirty minutes. Illustrated papers will be allowed forty minutes.

By recommendation of the Directors the following amendment to Article III, Section 1, of the By-Laws will be presented to the Society for action. Insert the words "the Ex-Presidents" following the word "Editor," so that the section as amended will read: "The Officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer. These, together with the Editor, the Ex-Presidents, and ten persons elected from the Society at large, shall constitute the Board of Directors of the Society."

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Majestic, West 72d Street at Central Park, five blocks south of the American Museum of Natural History. Owing to the crowded condition of hotels, the making of early reservations is urged.

The rates at the Majestic are as follows:

Room with bath, one in room	$5.00
Room with bath, two in room	5.00
Room with bath and twin beds	5.00
Room without bath, one in room	3.00 and 3.50
Room without bath, two in room	4.00

Reservations might also be made at the Hotel San Remo, West 74th & 75th Streets at Central Park.

Each member is requested to nominate at least one member for election to the Society. A nomination card for this purpose is enclosed herewith.

Members are urged to pay their annual dues as soon as possible. If all dues can be paid promptly, it will save a great deal of extra work and expense in the office of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer.

HARTLEY H. T. JACKSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Biological Survey,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1922.

Peromyscus parvus ~~subsp.~~ sp. nov.

Type 234394, USNM B.S. ♂ ad. L.J.G. no. 2752, from Echo Crater, 20 mi. SW. of Arco, Idaho. June 24, 1821.

Larger and much blacker than P. parvus or any other form of the group. Upperparts sooty black with but a trace of the buffy color showing through; Underparts, feet, lower half of tail clear buff or buffy gray with a large white ~~spot~~ patch on breast and small white ~~spots on~~ chin ~~and inguinal area~~ spots, ~~spotted~~. Skull much larger, broader and heavier than P. parvus.

Measurements of Type: 189, 102, 24, ear dry 7 mm.